GORMAN AT HIS BEST

The Maryland Senator Repels the President's Insinuations.

HE CHARGES GROSS INCONSISTENCY.

Says Mr. Cleveland Agreed to Accept the Senate Bill.

VEST, JONES, AND HARRIS.

They Corroborate the Statement Made by the Marylander-Carlisle Also Accepted the Compromise Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-SENATE. Not for many years has the Senate chamer, rich as it is in historic reminiscences, witnessed a more stirring spectacle than that which took place there to-day. The knowledge that Senator Gorman was to take up the gauntlet thrown down by Cleveland at the feet of the Democratic senators, attracted to the Capitol a large part of the visitors and people of leisure, who take delight in the combat of political gladiators.

Mr. Gorman was in his best fighting trim. Never did he acquit himself of a section with his senatorial in a manner so calculated to win indum to refer to, or to refresh his memory, he held the floor for nearly three hours, exhibiting powers of oratory which few, even of his warmest political nirers, would have given him credit for. For all that time he was the central which every eye in the imemblage of spectators and senators was fixed, and to whose words every tar was turned in closest attention. He the President of ingratitude to non who had stood by him in the ith and slime" of his first campaign, and who had given their time and labor ealth to secure his second election referring in this connection to Senator Ohio, especially), and asserted that the conference bill, as prepared by Senators Jones, of Arkansas, and ves, of Missouri, and as finally passed by the Senute, had been submitted on several s to the Secretary of the Treaoury and to the President, and had been approved by both of them; and that it was not until the publication of the Wil-

son letter that the hostility of the Presi-dent to the Senate bill had been known CORROBORATION.

CORROBORATION.

Mr. Gorman's assertions on that point were fully corroborated, and with all mecessary detail, by Mesers. Jones and vest, and also by Mr. Harris, who described two interviews which he had laid with the Prenident—the last of them while the bill was in conference—from which he had come away with the distinct understanding that the President was strongly in favor of the bill as it passed the Senate, "If no better terms

passed the Senate, it he service could be obtained."

Interest did not abate as Mr. Gorman Interest did not abate as Mr. Gorman dropped for the time being the more sensational features of his speech, and gave attention to the rates of duty in the bill. The floor at this time was crowded. Every senator in town occupied his chair, and every vacant place was filled by a member of the House. So great was the influx of representatives that chairs for their accommodation were placed around the walls, but these were sually vaccent diplomatic gallery was most interested spectator

shart speech in favor of the motion to insist on the Senate amendments, and to agree to further conference, and then without action on any of the pending amendments, the Senate, at 3:40, ad-

ourned.
After the expiration of the preliminary outline, at 12-22, Senator Voorhees called p the conference report on the tariff iii. Then the storm broke.

GORMAN'S SPEECH. GORMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gorman immediately arose, He began by saying that he hoped he appreciated the gravity of the situation.

Ordinarily the situation would be easy of solution. There would ordinarily be no difference of opinion about sending the bill to conference, where the differences between the two houses could be the bill to conference, where the differences between the two houses could be adjusted. He drew a graphic picture of the anxiety with which the country awaited the fate of the bill, the idle factories, the closed workshops, and the unemployed. Further suspense was neither to the best interests of the country nor to those of the Democratic party. He hoped that the senators would meet the situation as became patriotic men and dutybound Democrats. It was idle for him, he said, to add anything to what had been said, to add anything to what had been id on Friday last by the Senator from w Jersey. In the House there was an er-whelming Democratic majority. Here the Senate the Democrats were at the Senate the Democrats were at ic outset confronted with the fact that here were but forty-four Democrats. A bill must_be framed which would se-ire the support of all these senators, all

oure the support of all these senators, all of whose votes save one were necessary no pass it. That one vote was lost. The Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) had from the beginning opposed the bill, openly and manfully. The Democrats, faced with such a condition, had gone manfully to work to harmonize the differences, and had accomplished it by many sacrines—almost at the sacrifice of principle. No legislative body in this country, he lectared, had ever been confronted with such a condition.

rsey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia the outset, announced that the House I was so radical, so destructive of the interests of the people, that they would not support it. He paid a high tribute to Mesers Vest, Jones, Voorhees, and Harris-those brave men, whose laborious work had at last accomplished the feat of adjusting the differences, and had made the passage of any bill possible. THE DEFLANCE.

Then in dramatic tones he delivered his defiance. The infamous calumnies heaped upon the Democrats of the Senate forced from his lips, he said, a plain unvarnished statement of the facts. He would make it, he said, with malice toward none, ald look his colleagues and the

patriotism the Democrats of the Ser In patriotism the Democrats of the Sen-ate had gone to work to save the country and keep their party-in power, when suddenly, in the midst of the struggle, came the President's letter. "It was the most uncatied for, the most extraordinary, the most unwise communication," said he in bitter tones, "that ever came from a

of this chamber must be preserved.

"It placed me," said Mr. Gorman, "in position where I must tell the story is it occurred. The I mit of endurance has been reached." Gorman then proceeded to detail

thed the Senate, and the manner in chich, to meet the objections and secure the support of certain disaffected Demo-rals, the changes had been agreed upon crais, the changes had been agreed upon. He stated emphatically that during the progress of this work Messrs, Vest and Jones had frequent conferences with Secretary Carlisie and often-times with Mr. Cleveland himself. No material sacrifice of principle was made. The result was, as he had declared, on a previous occasion, a Democratic measure, which, in his opinion, leaned toward the radical tariff-reform sentiment, and which he thought would receive the support of a Democratic House, Senate, and President. He believed then, as he believed now, that he had authority for that statement. SECRETARY CARLISLE.

SECRETARY CARLISLS.

He charged directly that every one of the Senate amendments had been seen by Secretary Carlisle and scanned by him before they were agreed upon. He drew with Secretary Carlisle on April 30th, in which the Secretary of the Tradeury gave

There was no suggestion anywhere, either from the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, that the bill, as modified

of the Treasury, that the bill, as mounted was a violation of principle.

With dramatic emphasis Mr. Gorman called upon Messrs. Vest, Jones, and Voorhees to bear testimony as to whether his statements had varied a hair's breadth from the truth. "Let the people have the truth," said he, as he paused.

MR. VEST.

Mr. Vest arose. He began by saying he had not himself seen the 'President since the repeal of the Sherman law last summer. But with the Secretary of the Treasury he had had frequent consultations. Mr. Carlisle had repeatedly and distinctly stated to him that the greatest possible calamity that could happen would be the failure of any bill. He had disbe the failure of any bill. He had distinctly stated to him that no difference in rates should be allowed to rtand in the way of the consummation of some scheme of tariff reform. His colleague, Mr. Jones, had seen both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland, and they had both declared that the bill was acceptable to them. The bill did not suit him (Vest). He knew it must have the support of the administration to be passed, and he asked Mr. Jones if the President would throw the weight of his influence in favor of it. Mr. Jones reported that the President had said to him: "I am willing to do anything to pass the bill through Congress."

gress."
"If we go into the fight the President must be behind us," I said. Mr. Jones replied that he was. "Thereupon," said Mr. Vest, "I gave up my personal opinions and resolved to support it. The President's letter was the first intimation to me that he was against us."

MR. JONES. When Mr. Vest sat down, Mr. Jones When Mr. Vest sat down, ar. Johns, of Arkansas, who was in charge of the bill, took the floor. He was as pale as death, but showed no signs of nervousness. He realized, he said, when the bill came to the Senate that it could not be passed in its then form, and he had gone to work, with infinite labor and pains, to interview every Democratic senpains, to interview every Democratic sen-ator. He ascertained every objection they held and carefully noted them. He chad talked with Mr. Carlisle about his plan, and the President endorsed it as wise. Then he (Jones) prepared the amendments in consultation with Mr. Carlisle. The Secretary was therepubly Carlisle. The Secretary was thoroughly informed as to the situation, and be (Jones) had said to him: "I will not go one step further, if the administration is

to the President," said Senator Jones.
"I saw the President. He told me that
Mr. Carlisle had explained ail, and he (Cleveland) thought we were doing wisely.

Among the amendments thus prepared
were those placing coal and iron on the
dutiable list. Until I read Mr. Cleveland's dutiable list. Until I read Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Wilson," said Mr. Jones, emphatically, "I believed he cortially approved of our action. I had expressed to him the opinion that it must be either this modified bill or none at all, and he had replied that in the alternative he favored the modified measure."

As Senator Jones sat down Mr. Gorman rose to resume, but Mr. Vilas interposed with a series of questions to Mr. Jones: "In your interviews with the President," asked Mr. Vilas, "were the subjects of coal and iron ever mentioned?"

"Yes," replied My. Jones, with explo-sive vehemence. "At every conversation between the President and myself coal and iron were specifically mentioned."

There was a burst of applause from the gallery, which the presiding officer

sured emphasis on each word, "the President never once uttered one solitary word against going ahead with coal and iron in the bill, as then in the Senate bill." "One more question" asked Mr. Vilas.
"Did not the President express the hope at all times that iron and coal should be on the free list?"
"At all times, yes; but it was the ex-

tression of a hope, and the circumstance would not permit its realization," said Mr. Jones. Mr. Gorman next summoned Senator

Harris as a witness, and he stated that ir conversation with Mr. Cleveland he (Harris) had been led to conclude that the President favored the passage of the compromise Senate bill, not because he approved it, but because it was the best that could be recured.

GORMAN RESUMES. Mr. Gorman here resumed with one o the most sensational references of the day to President Cleveland. The Sena-tor spoke of the deep regret with which he was compelled to ask the public testi-nony of these senators, but the time had come to speak. The limit of endurance had been reached. The Senate had been traduced, and an attempt had been mad; to "try and gibbet it before the country."
The charges had been "foully made from such distinguished sources" that they rust be met and refuted. The charges were echoed by men who "chirped when he talked." These senators who had been summoned had fought for tariff reform when "cowards in high piaces would not

when "cowards in high places would not show their heads."

Mr. Gorman said he could conceive no reason for the remarkable action that had been taken, unless perhaps the one responsible for it was "consumed by vanity" in desiring to have the country regard him as the author of all that was right in tariff reform.

As Mr. Gorman made each reference to the President there was a commotion in the galleries, which compelled the presiding officer to interpose constant cautions against further demonstrations.

CRITICISM OF HILL.

CRITICISM OF HILL.

Mr. Gorman next turned his attention to Senator Hill's speech of Friday, endorsing President Cleveland's letter.

"That letter," 4said Mr. Gorman, "was a God-send to the Senator from New York (Mr. Hill). It was the only comfort he has had from this administration." (Laughter,) After the laughter had subsided Mr. Hill arose, and with good-humored deliberateness, said: "In the last proposition I will say that the Senator from Maryland is entirely correct." entirely correct."

Mr. Gorman proceeded to criticise Mr.
Hill's course, and asserted that the New
York Senator had throughout attempted

to thwart his party.

Never before since the Declaration of In-Never before since the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Gorman went on, had
a President of the United States been
guilty of such a violation of the spirit of
the Constitution as had Mr. Cleveland in
writing this letter to Chairman Wilson.
Conference committees should be free
from outside influences. "The liberty of
the Senate should not be invaded," he
said in thunderous tones, "though a thousand hirelings write us down and traduce

sand hirelings write us down and traduc us."
The President, he continued, had said it would be dishonorable to tax coal and iron. The House-parrot-like-repeated the cry. "Men who set up high standards," said he, "should come to us with clean hands."
He argued that the House, if it had been consistent, would have placed all

He argued that the House, if it had been consistent, would have placed all raw materials on the free list. He enumerated other raw materials which the House had made dutiable. He denied that it was either Damocratic doctrine or in accordance with the Democratic platform decikrations to place coal and iron on the free list. He enumerated the amount of the tax on coal placed by different Democratic Congresses.

"The same bill that you speak of," interrupted Mr. Hill, "placed wool and lumber on the dutiable list."

"They did," replied Mr. Gorman.

He proceeded to declare that the Democratic platform did not demand free raw material. He went back to the platform of 1834, on which, he said, Mr. Clevelsmid was elected "by the grace of God and a great deal of hard work." It did not provide for free raw materials. The bill prepared by his distinguished radical friend (life, Mills) placed a 75-cent daty on coal.

That interview, said Mr. Gorman, softened the hard places for these who were trying to harmonize differencys. It did much to sid the Democrats of the Sensite in getting together. He did not beside the Democrats would ever have gotten together had it not been for that interview. The Secretary of the Treasury necessarily spoke in a great measure for the President in matters relating to his department. On the morning following the publication of that the triview the papers announced that the President was in entire accord with his great Secretary of the Treasury, if that was not true, then the forty-three Democratic senators on this side of the chamber in the convention was pushed by those who cardie senators on this side of the chamber had been misled.

As a compromise, Mr. Gorman asserted, the bill, as completed, was satisfactory to not a single solitary buman being, in all its details. But as a whole, the structure presented, as scanned by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of structure presented, as scanned by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of struction of any industry, and in favor of "free," not "free," raw material. That sate holds as the best bill that could be passed.

There was no suggestion anywhere, either from the President or manywhere, either from the President or the Secretary Description of any industry, and in favor of "free," raw material. That teller, Mr. Gorman and, change the title and elected Cleveland President.

plank.

Mr. Cleveland's letter was looked forward to with anxiety. In it Mr. Cleveland declared specifically against the destruction of any industry, and in favor of "freer," not "free," raw material. That letter, Mr. Gorman said, changed the tide and elected Cleveland President. COAL

Reverting again to the duty on coal, Mr. Gorman argued that 40 cents a ton was purely a revenue duty. Free coal, he said, within five years would give to a single foreign corporation all the coal trads from Boston north. Free coal would not benefit a single man or woman in the country. Who deman'ls it? he asked. The professional, the theoretical tariff reformer said it would cheapen the cost of manufacturing, yet mathematical free coal would not give the New England manufacturers more than three fourth of 1 per cent. of the cost of manufacturing. There was one great concern on the There was one great concern on the face of the earth that wanted free coal. In Nova Scotia there was a deposit of coal as broad and as rich as any on the face of the earth. The Government of Canada had controlled it. Five years ago the Dominion Government was induced to change its policy. The small leases were wiped out. The Canadian Pacific, that great artery of Great Britain, together with men from the United States, associated themselves together and secured a 99-year lease of those coal-fields on condition that they should pay into the Canadian Treasury 12 cents a ton royalty. If coal were free, the coal of Nova Scotia would displace that of the United States in New England and the Treasury of Canada would be enriched by money that ought to go into the Treasury of the United States. coal as broad and as rich as any on the

ury of the United States.
"God knows we have enough trusts,"
said Mr. Gorman. "I will never consent to allow this mammoth foreign corpora-tion to invade our territory and take subsistence away from our people."

SUGAR There was only one other difficult ques-

tion involved in this situation—the ever-lasting subject of sugar.
"Louislana, through its two senators, "Louisiana, through its two senators, then the late distinguished man who ocupied a seat in this body, Randail Lee Gibson, and Edward D. White, wanted to know before we entered upon the campaign, with no threat, with no inquiry except that which an honorable man has a right to make, what the policy of the party was to be under the apparently free-trade resolutions adopted at Chicago. After a great deal of talk, and after the most careful consideration, the candidate of our party told them, as he had told the public through his letter, that the Democratic party was not to destroy in-Democratic party was not to destroy dustries; that it should place a fair d dustries; that it should place a fair duty upon dutiable articles, a revenue duty; that the bill which had met approval was the Mills bill, and on the line of the Mills bill the Democratic party would act. "They said to us frankly, 'We want to tell our people the truth. We don't want to press you to give a single fraction of a cent to Louisiana, but we only want to know the truth.' At that selemn conciave we all said: 'Yes; it is a dutiable article: it is to be, and must be the corner-stone by which we will overthrow Mc-Kinleyism.'

"Mr. President, I would have given anything in reason for the interest of my own people whom I represent in consonance with my own views upon the subject if I could have had free sugar all along the line. But, above all, in all my widdle career, we have be living being President, I would have has ever charged me with perfidy. No soul cau say that I ever made a pro-mise about public or private matters that I did not carry out if I had the power

to do it."
"These two senators (Messrs. Smith and Brice) and myself, carrying out the pledge of our party, which our candidate endorsed, have been gibbeted as three men who were in the Sugar Trust. No man would believe such a thing; but it is due to the man who writes history that he shall have the truth of the trans

irreconcilable difference between the two houses over an effort to change an exist-ing statute, it had always been the rule that the house making the most radical that the house making the most radical demand always gave way. "Go into the next conference," said he, turning to Messrs. Voorhees and Vest, "and say to them that in Ohlo, New Jersey, New York, Indiana, and West Virginia, which demand the Senate modification, there are more manufacturing concerns than in all the States that ask these radical changes. If the Senate amendments are not accepted, this bill is defeated. You have heard enough, senators, already, to known that it is this bill or nothing."

WHITE, OF CALIFORNIA. While congratulations were showered on Mr. Gorman, Mr. (Democrat), of California, took the floor, and argued that from a Democratic standpoint there was nothing to do but to adopt the motion of Mr. Gray to insist on the Senate amendments and agree to a further conference. The adoption of the motion either of Mr. Hill or Mr. Vilas the motion either of Mr. Hill or Mr. Vilas would result in the defeat of the measure, and the McKinley act, which was the winning card of the Sugar Trust, would remain a tw.

Mr. Cockrell rose and moved to proceed to executive business. That motion was agreed to, and after a short executive session, the Senate, at 3.45 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

House of Representatives.

In the House to-day a bill to revise the boundary between the Eastern and West-ern judicial districts of North Carolina

ern judicial districts of North Caronia and fixing the times of holding court at Raleigh, Wilmington, New Berne, and Elizabeth City was passed.

Committees were then called for reports. This having been completed, the Speaker announced that next in order was a vote on the bill discussed Saturday, directing the resunderment as feet as vacancies. the re-employment, as fast as vacancies occur, of the railway postal clerks who were dismissed from the service between March 15th and May 1, 1889. The vote resulted: Yeas, 121; nays, 23; not voting. 3. A call of the House was ordered to determine whether or not a quorum was at the Capitol. The call was answered by 180 members—one more than a quorum.

Mr. Bynum offered a resolution direct ing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest such members as were absent without leave. Mr. Reed sought permission to make a suggestion to the gentleman from India suggestion to the gentleman from Indiana, and proceeded so far as to say: "I understand that the accused (the Senate) are still answering to the indictment, and as a part of their plea, set up complicity on the part of the grand jury (the President)," when his voice was drowned by the Speaker's gavel, Mr. Bynum having declined to hear further of the suggestion.

On the resolution for the arrest of

On the resolution for the arrest of members Mr. Reed demanded the year and nays, and they were ordered. The vote was: Yeas, 119; nays, 19; not voting,

Being satisfied that the presence quorum could not be secured, on motion of Mr. Bynum, the House at 3:10 o'clock

Gorman at the White House

Gorman at the White Honge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Something out of the usual line occurred at the Executive Mansion this morning, which may have had an important bearing on the proceedings in the Senate later. Representative Sayers, of Texas, was with the President, when, at 10 o'clock, Senator Gorman was announced. Mr. Sayers closed his interview in a hurry, and departed. The Maryland Senator was shown immediately to the President's room, and the door was closed. At 10.45 the President and Senator Gorman were still closeted.

A visit of Mr. Gorman to the White House would be sure to excite attention, at any time, from its rarity, but to-day's visit was evidently prearranged, as the coast was kept entirely clear, and no one was permitted to interrupt the conference.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—(Special.)—The Senate was again the great attraction to-day. In fact, the House practically was deserted, as most of the members went over to the Senate chamber to hear the great speech of Senator German. He had, if anything, a greater action than was tendered Senator Hill on Monday.

Not only Senator Gorman, but Senators Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and Harris stated that when the compromise Senate bill was agreed on it received the sanction of both President Cleveland and Secre-

of both President Cleveland and Secreof both President Cleveland and Secre-tary Carlisle. One by one the senators got up and corroborated each other. This same statement was repeatedly made in the Dispatch correspondence, and it was generally understood that the President approved the bill, and wanted it passed, and not until his letter to Mr. Wilson was made public was there any doubt of the Executive's position on the ques-

Mr. Gorman discussed in every detail the coal and iron-ore features of the pending bill, and proved by the records of a hundred years that the Democratic party, when in power, had placed a duty party, when in power, had placed a duty on coal and iron-ore. In Andrew Jackson's day there was a duty, and the Walker tariff provided a duty of 75 cents a ton on coal. The Mills bill of 1888 provided a duty of 75 cents a ton on both iron-ore and coal.

Mr. Gorman was very severe in his criticism of the President, and the effect of the speech was that if Mr. Cleveland did not keep his hands off, no sort of tariff bill could be passed. The Maryland statesman spoke for over two hours, less the interruptions and statements of

land statesman spoke for over two hours, less the interruptions and statements of others. He was in splendid trim, and some of his assertions were so bold and emphatic as to cause sensations in the chamber. The galleries were packed, and all the space on the floor was occupied. Nearly all of the Virginia and North Carolina members now in the city were present. In fact, the interest in the Senate proceedings was so intense that the House adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock. The prevailing sentiment is that the 40-cent revenue-duty on coal and iron-ore will remain in the tariff bill. The Virginia senators will stand by the duty;

transferred to the court for the Eastern District at Raleigh, and in case of such District at Raleigh, and in case of such transfer all papers on file therein, with copies of all record-entries, shall be transferred to the office of the clerk of transferred to the office of the clerk of such court, and proceed in all respects as though originally commenced in said court at Raleigh.
"Section 2. That the sessions of the district courts of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina shall begin and be held at the city of Raleigh on the fourth Monday of May and first Monday of December of each year.

"Section 3. That the regular terms of "Section 3. That the regular terms of the Circuit Court shall be held at Raleigh on the fourth Monday in May and first Monday in December in each year, and at Wilmington on the first Monday after the fourth Sunday in April and October of

each year."
The Judiciary Committee of the House in their report on the bill, say, among other things:

REPORT. "The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6642) to change the lines between the Eastern and Western Judicial districts of North Carolina and fixing times for hold-

ing courts in said Eastern District, sub-mit the following report:
"Under existing law (see Revised Sta-tutes of the United States, section 543) the State of North Carolina is divided

tutes of the United States, section 543) the State of North Carolina is divided into two judicial districts called the Eastern and Western districts respectively. The Western District embraces fifty-one counties named in said section, including those sought to be transferred in this bill. The Eastern District embraces the residue of the State.

"Under the present law (see Revised Statutes of the United States, section 658, page 123) a regular term of the Circuit Court is held at Raleish on the first Monday of June and the last Monday in November of each year, and at Wilmington on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October of each year. (See supplement to Revised Statutes of the United States, page 538.)

"There is no law providing for the holding of any sessions of the District Court at Raleigh.

"The object of this bill as amended by your committee is, first, to transfer the counties of Person, Durham, Chatham, and Moore from the Western to the Eastern District, with the usual provisions or saving clauses relative to the prosecution, etc., of civil causes and crimes and offences in those counties; second, to provide for the holding of district courts as

tion, etc., or civil causes and crimes and offences in those counties; second, to provide for the holding of district courts at Raleigh, and changing the time of holding sessions of the Circuit Court in said city; and third, to provide the times of holding sessions of the Circuit courts at Wilmington.

"The bill is approved by the judges, district attorneys, and clerks of the State.

district attorneys, and clerks of the State, and by the Department of Justice." RANSOMITES REJOICED.

The friends of Senator Ransom are very much rejoiced over the action of some of the counties in North Carolina last Sat-urday, as the results are favorable to

his re-election.
S. R. Haynes was to-day appointed postmaster at Port Norfolk, Norfolk county, Va., vice J. D. Hanna, resigned. Post-offices have been established in North Carolina as follows: Speed, Edge-combe county, John W. Satterthwatte, postmaster, Wardiaw, Union county, John H. McManus, postmaster. MINISTER SMYTHE.

MINISTER SMYTHE.

Mr. H. M. Smythe, United States Minister to Haiti, who arrived here a few days ago, after making a report to the State Department, will return to Virginia.

Mr. Julian A. Turner, of High Point, N. C., has secured, through civil-service examination, a position as pension examiner.

Virginia arrivals: John W. Chapman.
Commonwealth's Attorney for Tasswell county; W. W. Burg'ss, Orange.

Mr. M. Manly, of New Berns, N. C., is here.

BIRMINGHAM UNDER GUARD. nalone of Attack by Stotkis

WASHINGTON, D. C., July M.-A

ind hie departments have been and public, and reserve forces of citizeness sleeping on their guest. The Thir Regiment of State, proops arrived he posterday, and the Second is also on dut Guards have been placed along the wate front and around the fall. Frivate of sens are carrying arms, and there secouts everywhere near the city to serve the movements of strange participations of the country of the serve the movements of strange participation of the country in the only rent in cloud of apprehension that overhangs city.

CANNON-BALL TRAINS COLLIDE. Three Men Killed-A Fourth Man and Pos

albly Others Hurt. LONGVIEW, TEX., July 21.—A h end collision occurred to-day abou seventy miles north of this place between

seventy miles north of this place between two cannon-bail trains, which were running at full speed around a sharp curve, 200 yards west of Forest, a lonely siding. It appears that No. 6, the north-bound cannon-bail train, was trying to reach this siding on variation of watches. The engineer, Ad. Grunin, of Texarkana; the express messenger, Fred. Marshall, of Fort Worth, and an unknown passenger, were killed, and Fireman Jeff. Aranut was wounded, while it is thought many others were seriously hurt. The wreed is reported as very badly piled up, and others were seriously hurt. The wreck is reported as very badly piled up, and it will delay trains many hours.

They Caught Many Fish.

The happy party of fishermen who left here about ten days ago upon the schooner Three Sisters to angle in and around Chesapeake Bay returned home yesterday, bringing with them several hundred pounds of freight, representing almost every species of the finny tribe. They had elegant weather for angling, and angle they did, catching, as several declare, more than 300 spot in one afternoon. Only one or two of the amateur mariners experienced any seasickness, and they were soon restored to their normal states. Among those who enjoyed the trip were Aldermen E. M. Noble and J. W. Carter, Captain James R. Sheppard, Captain W. A. Dickinson, Officer Bailey, Messrs. Roach, Taylor, and others. Already the angler-sports are talking of a more extended expedition next year.

Secretary Tibbitts's Vacation.

Mr. George F. Tibbitts, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, left-yesterday afternoon to spend his vacation in the North. He will be gone until about September 1st, and during his absence will stop at Baltimore. From that city he will go to New York, thence to Northfield, Mass. Evangelist Moody's home. After a brief stay there he will make a trip up Lake George and Lake Champiain, and stop at Thousand Islands. He will also visit Toronto and Niagara Falls, where he will be joined by his parents. From Niagara they will visit Duluth, making the trip by boat.

The regular Sunday-afternoon services were broken up by the rain-storm Sunday afternoon. Secretary Tibbitts's Vacation.

Personals and Briefs. Treasurer Harman has returned from visit to Lexington. Mr. Iredell Jones, Jr., of Columbia, S. C., is at Murphy's.

Miss Bessie Ryan, of 414 north Seventh street, is visiting friends in Crewe. Second-Auditor Ryland has returned

Miss Sarah Davies leaves Thursday morning for her home, in Nottoway county. Mr. C. D. Jones, of Beaver Dam, has gone to New York and Connecticut on

Mrs. S. W. McKenney left Tuesday for Fluvanna, to join her mother and child, to spend the summer.

Misses Ella and Lucy Swann, of this city, are visiting Mrs. Saunders, at Fork Union, Fluvanna county. Miss Pearl Bowers, of 2913 east Broad street, is visiting her friends, the Misses Neale, of Wytheville, Va. Miss Sallie B. Ellett has returned to

the city after a visit of several weeks to her parents at Bothwell. Mrs. John A. Hutcheson and children left last Saturday for Ocean View, where they will spend the summer. Mr. L. Grady left the city yesterday for Ocean View and Virginia Beach, where

he will spend his vacation. Miss Mabel F. Dodge, of Brooklyn, visiting her friend, Miss Eunice Walk at No. 9 north Belvidere street. The Visiting Committee of the Inde-pendent Order of Red Men meets with Opachisto Tribe next Friday night.

Dr. Charles G. Barney, who has been quite sick, was able sit up yesterday, and expects to be out in a few days. The building now in process of erection by Mr. Charles J. Billups is No. 1505 east Main street, and not 305, as published. Mr. A. D. Jackson, of Rothert & Co. and wife have returned from a very enjoyable visit to Norfolk, Ocean View, &c.

Miss Ida Lynch, of Mdorestown, N. J., is visiting her brother, W. Spalding Lynch, and her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Nagle, on Chestgold-headed umbrella that was found in the possession of a negro man arrested Sunday night as a suspicious character.

Professor N. Bowditch Clapp has gone to Boston on his vacation, and during his stay will select quarters for the triennial conclave of Richmond Commandery, No. 2, K. T. Miss Julia Garnett Baille, daughter of

Mr. W. H. Baille, of Lynchburg, for-merly of Rickmond, is spending the month of July with her aunt, Mrs. J. Waton Phillips, 1907 west Main street.

Captain G. W. Taylor, the popular Chesapeake and Ohio passenger conductor, is still confined to his room on account of the sudden attack of sickness that recently overtook him while on duty on The West-End Woman's Christian Tem-

ane west-End Woman's Christian Tem-eriance Union will hold an important meeting at the Young Men's Christian As-sociation this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Messrs. E. M. Tydeman and P. Nu-gent have been elected honorary members of the union. Mrs. W. M. Bickers and children, after are, w. M. Bickers and children, after a enjoyable mountain outing, including visits to Fire Creek, Kanawha Falls, Charlottesville, &c., are now stopping at Louisa. Their sojourn in the beautiful and pleasant mountain country was shortened on account of the liness of Mrs. Bickers's mother, at Louisa.

FLASH AND TRAVERS STAKES.

The First Won by Lim, the Second by Seary of Savarre-Other Turf Events.

SARATOGA, July 23,-To-day witne the opening of the thirty-first annual race-meeting at this place. The weather was somewhat sultry, but fair, and the racing was inaugurated under auspicious circumstances. The condition of the track was excellent, and everything was favorable for fast time. About 2,500 persons were in attendance, and they enjoyed a series of very interesting events. Upwards of twenty books were in operation. and the betting was spirited. The open ing race was delayed half an hour awaiting the arrival of two special trains from Chicago, bearing a large delegation of racing men.

There were two stake events-the Flash stakes and the Travers stakes-both of a guaranteed value of \$3,000. The first was won easily by Liza, Cessatione whipped out, finishing second, two jehgths away. out, finishing second, two lengths away.

The Travers stakes were taken by Henry
of Navarre, under a drivé, Joe Ripley
pressing him hard in the stretch. The
racer Tom Skidmore susta sed an injury
to one of his legs while being transported
here, and will be laid up for some days.

First race-selling, five furiongs-Correction (19, Penn, 3 to 5) won, Ramapo
second, Kentigerna third. Time, 1:03-i.
Second race-purse \$600, one mile-Ducat

second, Kentigerna third. Time, 1:00 2-4.
Second race-purse \$600, one mile-Ducat (115, Martin, 2 to 5) won, George Beck second, Nahma third. Time, 1:42 1-4.

Third race-Flash stake-, guaranteed value \$3,000, half a mile-Li-a (9), Griffin, 4 to 1) won, Cessarione second, Philomena third. Time, 48.

Fourth race-Travers stakes, guaranteed value \$3,000, one and one-fourth miles-Henry of Navarre (125, Tarkl, 1 to 3) won, Joe Ripley second, Rey EA Santa Anita third. Time, 2:10 1-4.

Fifth race-selling, seven furlongs-Saragossa (107, Reagan) won, Jactus second, St. Maxim third. Time, 1:29 1-4.

Sixth race-selling, purse \$500, one mile-Mr. Jingle (108, Griffin, even) won, Lizelg second, Clementine third. Time, 1:43.

AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Lake Champlain, and stop at Thousand step recedings was so intense that the Will as over the lower of the House adjourned shortly after 1 octock. The prevailing sentiment is that the 40-cent revenue-duty on coal and fron-ore will remain in the tariff bill, The Virginia senators will stand by the duty; so will most of the Democrats, and all of the Republicans are for this duty. NORTH CAROLIANA COURTS, Before adjourning, however, the lower branch of Congress passed the following bill, which was introduced by Mr. Wood will be the country of Person, Durham, Chatham, and Moore, and Richmond, now constituting a part of the Early and Moore, and Richmond, now constituting a part of the Western Judicial District, in which the defendants have been housed over, shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and will be present, and more, shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and will the same effect as if this act had not been passed: Provided, That all actions or proceedings now pending significant of Charlam, Moore, Person, and Durham, in the entries of the same effect as if this act had not been passed: Provided, That all actions or proceedings now pending significant processing of the provided of the processing of the countries of the countries of person, Durham, in the person and propose of the person and propose of the person and propose of the person purham, in the person and propose of the person purham, in the person and propose of the person purham, in the person purham, in the countries of said Western District, and other things as would make the manner and will be present and other things as would make the manner and will be present and other things as would make the manner and will be present and other things as would make the manner and will be present and other things as would make the person purham, in the countries of said Western District, and other things as would make the manner and will be present and the person purham, in the countries of said Western District,

placed at this meeting; selling allowances; sever furlongs—Bellwood (107 1-2, McGlone, 8 to 5) won. Vespasian second, Trouble third. Time, 1:30 1-2.

Second race—purse \$500; for maiden 3year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs—Avon (105, Relff, 7 to 5) won, Haif
Mine second, Sadie W. third. Time, 1:95 1-2.

Third race—purse \$700; for 2-year-olds;
selling allowances; six furlongs—King
Gold (107, Bergen, 6 to 1) won, Hanwell
second, Captain Jack third. Time, 1:37 1-2.
Fourth race—purse \$500; for 4-year-olds Time, 1:30 1-2. Fourth race-purse \$500; for 4-year-olds that have run and not been placed at this meeting; seiling allowances; seven furlongs-Billy S. (107, Reiff, 4 to 1) won, My Gyps second, Cottonade third. Time, 1:30 1-2.

Fifth race—purse \$800; for 3-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one and one-sixteenth miles—Life Boat (107, Reift, 8 to 5) won, George Dixon second, Dr. Garnett third. Time, 1:51 1-4.

Sixth race—purse \$500; for 3-year-olds; one mile—Micmac Queers (94, R. Doggett, 15 to 1) won, Lizzle second, Tom Finley third. Time, 1:45.

AT HAWTH—RNE.

CHICAGO LLL, July 23,—The summer

CHICAGO, ILL., July 23.—The summer meeting at Hawtherne opened to-day. The track was fast and the weather fine. At tendance, 4,000. First race-three fourths of

First race—three fourths of a mile— Sister Mary won, Pop Gray second, Roy Lochiel third. Time, 1:15 1-2. Second race—one mile and seventy yards—Alry won, Claumet second, We-reta third. Time, 1:47. Third race—five eighths of a mile— Mary Kane won, Wekota second, Rouble tiled. Time, 1:93.

Fourth race—mile and one eighth—Dun-grave won, Dollie McCone second, Pey-tonia third. Time, 1:37.

Fifth race—three quarters of a mile— Percy won, Little Nell second, Cora Tay-lor third. Time, 1:16.

Sixth race—three quarters of a mile— Gevernor Patton won. Fred Wolsey cend, Sprite third. Time, 1:171/2.

A CABINET CONFERENCE. Gorman's Visit to the President-What the

Latter Said. WASHINGTON, July 23.-Secretaries Gresham, Lamont, and Smith and Postmaster-General Bissell were in conference with the President at the White House this evening. The tariff situation was reviewed, but so far as can be learned no conclusion was reached. Secretary Car-lisle was at the White House late in the

senator Gorman visited the White House this forenoon by invitation of the Presi-dent, and while nothing official can be learned of what transpired, it is stated learned of what transpired, it is stated that the President endeavored to dissuade Mr. Gorman from his announced purpose to make a speech upon the President's letter to Mr. Wilson and urged that the tariff bill be allowed to go back to the conferrees without debate. Mr. to the conferrees without debate. Mr. Gorman made his speech, however, and it is probable that several other speeches will be made, probably by Messrs. Voorhees, Mills, and Brice, and perhaps Mr. Hill.

Hill.

The advisability of bolding a caucus was discussed by several Democratic senators this afternoon, but no conclusion was reached, and it is probable none will

BILL STILL IN DANGER.

Judging by the statement of one of the managers of the bill, as made to-day, there appears to be no change in the situation; it still remains fraught with danger to the bill. Much depends upon the persistence with which Mr. Vilas pushes his motion to strike out the differential duty on refined sugar, and the attitude of this senator led a number of Democrats to-day to make the statement that it looked as if the administration wanted to see this action taken. It is known to-night, however, that if an effort is made to push this motion, a motion that will surely prevail, some of the Democrats are prepared to the the responsibility of setting the fight at once and for all by accepting the dernier resort and making a BILL STILL IN DANGER.

To the Militer of the Dispatch;
In there as remedy for the unbearable amorphism new connected with leading the coal carts at the yard of the himone, Frederickinhurg and Potomac relirond, on Broad street between Laurel and Shafer?

Of course the measure (though unnecessary) noise, the loud cursing and swearing; and low talk of the cartdrivers constantly remind property-owners that they have neither privacy nor peace. But that might be borne with a certain amount of patience if there was no source from which interference can come

no source from which interference can come

The point to which I wish specially to call attention is this—the terrible cruelty of the drivers of the coal-carts to their mules and horses, a cruelty unprovoked and without excuse.

Mr. Editor, I entreat your help to remedy this evil.

Will not the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecute these brutal drivers?

Would the Superintendent of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potsmac railroad be the official from whom we might obtain relief?

Surely the coal dealers whose animals are thus maitreated cannot be aware of the facts.

Please lend us your influence in relieving us from such sights and sounds.

lieving us from such sights and sounds.

WEST GRACE STREET.

Since the Dispatch received the above the matter complained of has been brought to the attention of the police. \$10. Pennsylvania Railroad. \$10.

SUMMER PLEASURE TOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special trains, composed of coaches and parlor-cars through to Niagara Falls on July 26th, August 8th and 23d, September 1st and 27th, leaving Baltimore and Potomac station at 7:00 A. M., arriving at Niagara Falls at 11:00 P. M.
Tickets will be a light company of the company of

Tickets will be sold at the rate of \$10 from Washington, valid for passage going on special train, and for return on any regular train within ten days, allowing stop-over at Walkins and Rochester in either direction, and good to return via Buffalo, with stop-over at that point, within limit. For further information apply to Robert A. Parke, P. A., S. E. D., or to ticket agents.

Prosperous in Dull Times.

The business of the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company is in a prosperous condition. Within the last six months the company has increased its surplus \$2,000,000, its assets nearly \$5,000,000, During the same time the death losses have decreased over \$250,000, Messrs, John B. Cary & Son are the Northwestern's general agents for Virginia and North Caroline.

from month to month. To stockholders investing this way a dividend of 5 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, will be paid on the price of the stock. The dividend would therefore be \$15 every six months on ten shares costing \$600. The amount of dividend is deducted from the profits earned, the balance being credited to the stock. When the amount standing to the credit of the stock equals \$100 the stock is deemed to have matured, and the holder may withdraw the same and receive \$100 per share therefor. For full information and prospectus address Commercial Building and Loan Association, Richmond, Va.

Buy your tickets to-day for the delightful excursion which leaves to-morrow for Niagara Falls, Watkin's Glan, and other northern pleasure resorts. They may be had at the Retreat for the Sick, Twelfth and Marshall streets.

From General S. K. Hopper, G. P. A., Den-I have the pleasure to acknowledge re-ceipt of your publication, "Glimpses of America," and I have spent most of the afternoon looking it over, and must say that it far exceeds my expectation, and is, without doubt, the best one that has yet appeared illustrating American

\$1 to Old Point and Return, Sunday, July Go to Old Point July 29th. Fast special train will leave Richmond via Chesspeake and Ohio at 2 A. M.

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